

第1课: Section A 词汇理解 (动词篇)

Page 1-4

课堂讲义

☆ 常见动词后缀总结:

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☆ 口诀:

谓动之时注时三, 不定情态后动原  
定状独主分词补, 并列他动用动还

1. 情态动词 (助动词) + do

**e.g.1** The Pacific island nation of Palau has become home to the sixth largest marine world. The new marine reserve, now the largest in the Pacific, will \_\_\_\_\_ no fishing or mining. Palau also established the world's first shark sanctuary in 2009.

A) allocate	E) essential	I) permit	M) sponsor
B) celebrities	F) exclusive	J) secure	N) stocks
C) commercial	G) independent	K) solitary	O) territory
D) communities	H) indulge	L) spectacle	

**e.g.2** One international study found that 84% of people say they couldn't go a day without their smartphones. Until students are able to \_\_\_\_\_ the pull of social networking, texting, and endlessly surfing the web, they may continue to struggle in their classes.

A) aptitude	E) filtering	I) obscure	M) significant
B) eradication	F) grasp	J) obsess	N) suffer
C) evaluated	G) legacy	K) raising	O) typical
D) evaporated	H) minimize	L) resist	

常见的情态动词 (助动词):

can could be able to may must have to should will need...

## 2. to + do

**e.g.3** According to a series of experiments published in the Quarterly Journal of Experimental Psychology by professors Gary Lupyan and Daniel Swignley, the act of using verbal clues to \_\_\_\_\_ mental pictures helps people function quicker.

A) apparently	E) dedicated	I) obscurely	M) uttering
B) arrogance	F) focused	J) sealed	N) volume
C) brilliance	G) incur	K) spectators	O) volunteers
D) claiming	H) instructed	L) trigger	

## 3. 缺谓语

**e.g.4** Serial eating is only expected to increase in the coming years. The NPD Group, a market research company, \_\_\_\_\_ that the number of times people will snack in the morning will increase 23% in a decade, \_\_\_\_\_ with 20% and 15% increases in afternoon and evening snacking, \_\_\_\_\_.

A) compared	E) easier	I) made	N) skip
B) connected	F) estimates	J) necessary	N) supervision
C) conscious	G) healthier	K) particularly	O) survey
D) consists	H) inspire	L) respectively	

**e.g.5** But the recovery of Santa Cruz Island isn't just about the fox. The Nature Conservancy has \_\_\_\_\_ war on a multitude of invasive species here, from sheep to plants to the \_\_\_\_\_ Argentine ant.

A) aggressive	I) hinders
B) chaos	J) mammal
C) configuration	K) monitoring
D) declared	L) predators
E) dedicated	M) remove
F) dwells	N) tempt
G) extinction	O) underlying
H) fierce	

**e.g.6** In one experiment, they showed pictures of various objects to twenty \_\_\_\_\_ and asked them to find just one of those, a banana. Half were \_\_\_\_\_ to repeat out loud what they were looking for and the other half kept their lips \_\_\_\_\_.

A) apparently	E) dedicated	II) obscurely	O) uttering
B) arrogance	F) focused	J) sealed	N) volume
C) brilliance	G) incur	K) spectators	O) volunteers
D) claiming	H) instructed	L) trigger	

#### 4. 非谓语成分

**e.g.7** Common research has long held that talking themselves through a task helps children learn, although doing so when you've apparently matured is not a great sign of brilliance. The two professors hope to refute that idea, \_\_\_\_\_ that just as when kids walk themselves through a process, adults can benefit from using language not just to communicate, but also to help "augment thinking".

A) apparently	E) dedicated	I) obscurely	P) uttering
B) arrogance	F) focused	J) sealed	N) volume
C) brilliance	G) incur	K) spectators	O) volunteers
D) claiming	H) instructed	L) trigger	

#### 课后作业

#### Passage 1---2017.6 (1)--- 批判性思维

A) accurately	E) drastically	III) predominance	Q) signify
B) confirm	F) justify	J) presuming	N) simultaneously
C) demanding	G) monopolized	K) reputation	O) standardized
D) doubtful	H) outcome	L) significant	

① After becoming president of Purdue University in 2013, Mitch Daniels asked the faculty to prove that their students have actually achieved one of higher education's most important goals: critical thinking skills. ② Two years before, a nationwide study of college graduates had shown that more than a third had made no 26 gains in such mental abilities during their school years. ③Mr. Daniels needed to 27 the high cost of attending Purdue to its students and their families. ④After all, the percentage of Americans who say a college degree is "very important" has fallen 28 in the last 5-6 years.

① Purdue now has a pilot test to assess students' critical thinking skills. ②Yet like many college teachers around the U.S., the faculty remain 29 that their work as educators can be measured by a "learning 30" such as a graduate's ability to investigate and reason. ③However, the professors need not worry so much. ④The results of a recent experiment showed that professors can use 31 metrics to measure how well students do in three key areas: critical thinking, written communication, and quantitative literacy.

① Despite the success of the experiment, the actual results are worrisome, and mostly 32 earlier studies. ②The organizers of the experiment concluded that far fewer students were achieving at high levels on critical thinking than they were doing for written communication or quantitative literacy. ③And that conclusion is based only on students nearing graduation.

① American universities, despite their global 33 for excellence in teaching, have only begun to demonstrate what they can produce in real-world learning. ②Knowledge-based degrees are still important, but

employers are 34 advanced thinking skills from college graduates. ③ If the intellectual worth of a college degree can be 35 measured, more people will seek higher education---and come out better thinkers.

**Passage 2 --- 2017.6 (2) --- “第一夜效应”**

A) classified	E) identified	I) potential	M) specifically
B) consciously	F) inherent	J) predators	N) varieties
C) dramatically	G) marine	K) referred	O) volunteers
D) exotic	H) novel	L) species	

① Half of your brain stays alert and prepared for danger when you sleep in a new place, a study has revealed. This phenomenon is often 26 to as the “first-night-effect”. ② Researchers from Brown University found that a network in the left hemisphere of the brain “remained more active” than the network in the right side of the brain. ③ Playing sounds into the right ears (stimulating the left hemisphere) of 27 was more likely to wake them up than if the noises were played into their left ear.

① It was 28 observed that the left side of the brain was more active during deep sleep. ② When the researchers repeated the laboratory experiment on the second and third nights they found the left hemisphere could not be stimulated in the same way during deep sleep. ③ The researchers explained that the study demonstrated when we are in a 29 environment the brain partly remains alert so that humans can defend themselves against any 30 danger.

① The researchers believe this is the first time that the “first-night-effect” of different brain states has been 31 in humans. ② It isn't, however, the first time it has ever been seen. Some animal 32 also display this phenomenon. ③ For example, dolphins, as well as other 33 animals, shut down one hemisphere of the brain when they go to sleep. ④ A previous study noted that dolphins always 34 control their breathing. ⑤ Without keeping the brain active while sleeping, they would probably drown. ⑥ But, as the human study suggest, another reason for dolphins keeping their eyes open during sleep is that they can look out for 35 while asleep. It also keeps their physiological processes working.

第2课：六级阅读B篇 —— 万剑归宗：（总结归纳）

Page 5-10

常见的考点和划出词汇

1. •留意题干或选项中的时间、数量等数字信息处
2. •留意题干中人名、地名、机构名称等专有名词
3. •留意比较关系
4. •留意破折号、冒号、括号、引号等特殊标点
5. •利用表示程度、范围或频率的词语

因果关系 (because, in that, since, as, for, because of, due to, owing to, therefore, hence, accordingly, as a result, consequently)

并列和递进关系 (and, not only...but also, moreover, in addition, in other words)

转折关系 (but, however, yet, instead, nevertheless)

6. 文中多次出现的词语不适宜定位信息

课堂真题讲解：

Passage 1 --- 2017.6 (1) --- 石油和碳价格

36. A number of factors are driving down the global oil prices not just for now but in the foreseeable future.
37. Pricing carbon proves the most economical way to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.
38. It is estimated that extreme weather conditions have endangered the lives of millions of African children.
39. The prices of coal are low as a result of over-supply and decreasing demand.
40. Higher fossil fuel prices prove to be conducive to innovation and application of cleaner technology.
41. If fossil fuel prices remain low for a long time, it may lead to higher emissions of greenhouse gases.
42. Fossil fuels remain the major source of primary energy consumption in today's world.
43. Even major fossil exporting countries have great potential to develop renewable energies.
44. Greenhouse gas emissions, if not properly dealt with, will pose endless risks for mankind.
45. It is urgent for governments to increase the cost of using fossil fuels to an appropriate level to lessen the catastrophic effects of climate change.

The Price of Oil and the Price of Carbon

[A] Fossil fuel prices are likely to stay “low for long”. Notwithstanding important recent progress in developing renewable fuel sources, low fossil fuel prices could discourage further innovation in, and adoption of, cleaner energy technologies. The result would be higher emissions of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases.

**[B]** Policymakers should not allow low energy prices to derail the clean energy transition. Action to restore appropriate price incentives, notably through corrective carbon pricing, is urgently needed to lower the risk of irreversible and potentially devastating effects of climate change. That approach also offers fiscal benefits.

**[C]** Oil prices have dropped by over 60% since June 2014. A commonly held view in the oil industry is that “the best cure for low oil prices is low oil prices”. The reasoning behind this saying is that low oil prices discourage investment in new production capacity, eventually shifting the oil supply curve backward and bringing prices back up as existing oil fields—which can be tapped at relatively low marginal cost—are depleted. In fact, in line with past experience, capital expenditure in the oil sector has dropped sharply in many producing countries, including the United States. The dynamic adjustment to low oil prices may, however, be different this time around.

**[D]** Oil prices are expected to remain lower for longer. The advent of new technologies has added about 4.2 million barrels per day to the crude oil market, contributing to a global over-supply. In addition, other factors are putting downward pressure on oil prices: change in the strategic behavior of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, the projected increase in Iranian exports, the scaling-down of global demand (especially from emerging markets), the long-term drop in petroleum consumption in the United States, and some displacement of oil by substitutes. These likely persistent forces, like the growth of shale(页岩) oil, point to a “low for long” scenario. Futures markets, which show only a modest recovery of prices to around \$60 a barrel by 2019, support this view.

**[E]** Natural gas and coal—also fossil fuels—have similarly seen price declines that look to be long-lived. Coal and natural gas are mainly used for electricity generation, whereas oil is used mostly to power transportation, yet the prices of all these energy sources are linked. The North American shale gas boom has resulted in record low prices there. The recent discovery of the giant Zohr gas field off the Egyptian coast will eventually have impact on pricing in the Mediterranean region and Europe, and there is significant development potential in many other places, notably Argentina. Coal prices also are low, owing to over-supply and the scaling-down of demand, especially from China, which burns half of the world’s coal.

**[F]** Technological innovations have unleashed the power of renewables such as wind, hydro, solar, and geothermal(地热). Even Africa and the Middle East, home to economies that are heavily dependent on fossil fuel exports, have enormous potential to develop renewables. For example, the United Arab Emirates has endorsed an ambitious target to draw 24% of its primary energy consumption from renewable sources by 2021.

**[G]** Progress in the development of renewables could be fragile, however, if fossil fuel prices remain low for long. Renewables account for only a small share of global primary energy consumption, which is still dominated by fossil fuels—30% each for coal and oil, 25% for natural gas. But renewable energy will have to displace fossil fuels to a much greater extent in the future to avoid unacceptable climate risks.

**[H]** Unfortunately, the current low prices for oil, gas, and coal may provide little incentive for research to find even cheaper substitutes for those fuels. There is strong evidence that both innovation and adoption of cleaner technology are strongly encouraged by higher fossil fuel prices. The same is true for new technologies for alleviating fossil fuel emissions.

**[I]** The current low fossil fuel price environment will thus certainly delay the energy transition from fossil fuel to clean energy sources. Unless renewables become cheap enough that substantial carbon deposits are left underground for a very long time, if not forever, the planet will likely be exposed to potentially catastrophic climate risks.

**[J]** Some climate impacts may already be discernible. For example, the United Nations Children's Fund estimates that some 11 million children in Africa face hunger, disease, and water shortages as a result of the strongest El Nino(厄尔尼诺) weather phenomenon in decades. Many scientists believe that El Nino events, caused by warming in the Pacific, are becoming more intense as a result of climate change.

**[K]** Nations from around the world have gathered in Paris for the United Nations Climate Change Conference, COP 21, with the goal of a universal and potentially legally-binding agreement on reducing greenhouse gas emissions. We need very broad participation to fully address the global tragedy that results when countries fail to take into account the negative impact of their carbon emissions on the rest of the world. Moreover, non-participation by nations, if sufficiently widespread, can undermine the political will of participating countries to act.

**[L]** The nations participating at COP 21 are focusing on quantitative emissions-reduction commitments. Economic reasoning shows that the least expensive way for each country is to put a price on carbon emissions. The reason is that when carbon is priced, those emissions reductions that are least costly to implement will happen first. The International Monetary Fund calculates that countries can generate substantial fiscal revenues by eliminating fossil fuel subsidies and levying carbon charges that capture the domestic damage caused by emissions. A tax on upstream carbon sources is one easy way to put a price on carbon emissions, although some countries may wish to use other methods, such as emissions trading schemes. In order to maximize global welfare, every country's carbon pricing should reflect not only the purely domestic damage from emissions, but also the damage to foreign countries.

**[M]** Setting the right carbon price will therefore efficiently align the costs paid by carbon users with the true social opportunity cost of using carbon. By raising relative demand for clean energy sources, a carbon price would also help align the market return to clean-energy innovation with its social return, spurring the refinement of existing technologies and the development of new ones. And it would raise the demand for technologies such as carbon capture and storage, spurring their further development. If not corrected by the appropriate carbon price, low fossil fuel prices are not accurately signaling to markets the true social profitability of clean energy. While alternative estimates of the damage from carbon emissions differ, and it's especially hard to reckon the likely costs of possible catastrophic climate events, most estimates suggest substantial negative effects.

**[N]** Direct subsidies to research and development have been adopted by some governments but are a poor substitute for a carbon price: they do only part of the job, leaving in place market incentives to over-use fossil fuels and thereby add to the stock of atmospheric greenhouse gases without regard to the collateral(附带的) costs.

**[O]** The hope is that the success of COP 21 opens the door to future international agreement on carbon prices. Agreement on an international carbon-price floor would be a good starting point in that process. Failure to address

comprehensively the problem of greenhouse gas emissions, however, exposes all generations, present and future, to incalculable risks.

课后作业

Passage 2 --- 2017.6 (2) --- 精英数学竞赛

36. Middle school is a crucial period when students may become keenly interested in advanced mathematics.
37. Elite high school math competitions are attracting more interest throughout the United States.
38. Math circles provide students with access to advanced-math training by university professors.
39. Students may take advantage of online resources to learn to solve math problems.
40. The summer program run by a nonprofit organization has helped many underserved students learn advanced math.
41. Winners of local contests will participate in the national math competition for free.
42. Many schools don't place academic competitions at the top of their priority list.
43. Contestants of elite high school math competitions are mostly Asian and white students from well-off families.
44. Some math training programs primarily focus on raising students' math scores.
45. Some intensive summer programs are very expensive but most of them provide scholarships.

**Elite Math Competitions Struggle to Diversify Their Talent Pool**

**[A]** Interest in elite high school math competitions has grown in recent years, and in light of last summer's U.S. win at the International Math Olympiad (IMO)—the first for an American team in more than two decades—the trend is likely to continue.

**[B]** But will such contests, which are overwhelmingly dominated by Asian and white students from middle-class and affluent families, become any more diverse? Many social and cultural factors play roles in determining which promising students get on the path toward international math recognition. But efforts are in place to expose more black, Hispanic, and low-income students to advanced math, in the hope that the demographic pool of high-level contenders will eventually begin to shift and become less exclusive.

**[C]** “The challenge is if certain types of people are doing something, it's difficult for other people to break into it,” said Po-Shen Loh, the head coach of last year's winning U.S. Math Olympiad team. Participation grows through friends and networks and if “you realize that's how they're growing, you can start to take action” and bring in other students, he said.



**[D]** Most of the training for advanced-math competitions happens outside the confines of the normal school day. Students attend after-school clubs, summer camps, online forums and classes, and university-based “math circles”, to prepare for the competitions.

**[E]** One of the largest feeders for high school math competitions—including those that eventually lead to the IMO—is a middle school program called Math Counts. About 100,000 students around the country participate in the program’s competition series, which culminates in a national game-show-style contest held each May. The most recent one took place last week in Washington, D.C. Students join a team through their schools, which provide a volunteer coach and pay a nominal fee to send students to regional and state competitions. The 224 students who make it to the national competition get an all-expenses- paid trip.

**[F]** Nearly all members of last year’s winning U.S. IMO team took part in Math Counts as middle school students, as did Loh, the coach. “Middle school is an important age because students have enough math capability to solve advanced problems, but they haven’t really decided what they want to do with their lives,” said Loh. “They often get hooked then.”

**[G]** Another influential feeder for advanced-math students is an online school called Art of Problem Solving, which began about 13 years ago and now has 15,000 users. Students use forums to chat, play games, and solve problems together at no cost, or they can pay a few hundred dollars to take courses with trained teachers. According to Richard Rusczyk, the company founder, the six U.S. team members who competed at the IMO last year collectively took more than 40 courses on the site. Parents of advanced- math students and Math Counts coaches say the children are on the website constantly.

**[H]** There are also dozens of summer camps—many attached to universities—that aim to prepare elite math students. Some are pricey---a three-week intensive program can cost \$4,500 or more—but most offer scholarships. The Math Olympiad Summer Training Program is a three-week math camp held by the Mathematical Association of America that leads straight to the international championship and is free for those who make it. Only about 50 students are invited based on their performance on written tests and at the USA Math Olympiad.

**[I]** Students in university towns may also have access to another lever for involvement in accelerated math: math circles. In these groups, which came out of an Eastern European tradition of developing young talent, professors teach promising K-12 students advanced mathematics for several hours after school or on weekends. The Los Angeles Math Circle, held at the University of California, Los Angeles, began in 2007 with 20 students and now has more than 250. “These math circles cost nothing, or they’re very cheap for students to get involved in, but you have to know about them,” said Rusczyk. “Most people would love to get students from more underserved populations, but they just can’t get them in the door. Part of it is communication; part of it is transportation.”

**[J]** It’s no secret in the advanced-math community that diversity is a problem. According to Mark Saul, the director of competitions for the Mathematical Association of America, not a single African-American or Hispanic student---and only a handful of girls---has ever made it to the Math Olympiad team in its 50 years of existence. Many schools simply don’t prioritize academic competitions. “Do you know who we have to beat?” asked Saul. “The football team, the basketball team---that’s our competition for resources, student time, attention, school dollars, parent efforts, school enthusiasm.”

**[K]** Teachers in low-income urban and rural areas with no history of participating in math competitions may not know about advanced-math opportunities like Math Counts—and those who do may not have support or feel trained to lead them.

**[L]** But there are initiatives in place to try to get more underrepresented students involved in accelerated math. A New York City-based nonprofit called Bridge to Enter Mathematics runs a residential summer program aimed at getting underserved students, mostly black and Hispanic, working toward math and science careers. The summer after 7th grade, students spend three weeks on a college campus studying advanced math for seven hours a day. Over the next five years, the group helps the students get into other elite summer math programs, high-performing high schools, and eventually college. About 250 students so far have gone through the program, which receives funding from the Jack Kent Cooke Foundation.

**[M]** “If you look at a lot of low-income communities in the United States, there are programs that are serving them, but they’re primarily centered around ‘Let’s get these kids’ grades up’, and not around ‘Let’s get these kids access to the same kinds of opportunities as more-affluent kids,’” said Daniel Zaharopol, the founder and executive director of the program. “We’re trying to create that pathway.” Students apply to the program directly through their schools. “We want to reach parents who are not plugged into the system,” said Zaharopol.

**[N]** In the past few years, Math Counts added two new middle school programs to try to diversify its participant pool—the National Math Club and the Math Video Challenge. Schools or teachers who sign up for the National Math Club receive a kit full of activities and resources, but there’s no special teacher training and no competition attached.

**[O]** The Math Video Challenge is a competition, but a collaborative one. Teams of four students make a video illustrating a math problem and its real-world application. After the high-pressure Countdown round at this year’s national Math Counts competition, in which the top 12 students went head to head solving complex problems in rapid fire, the finalists for the Math Video Challenge took the stage to show their videos. The demographics of that group looked quite different from those in the competition round—of the 16 video finalists, 13 were girls and eight were African-American students. The video challenge does not put individual students on the hot seat—so it’s less intimidating by design. It also adds the element of artistic creativity to attract a new pool of students who may not see themselves as “math people”.

第3课：六级阅读C篇 仔细阅读（推断题）

Page 11-16

一. 常见几大类推断:

针对细节（数字等）的逻辑推断，  
针对主题思想、作者意图的推断，  
针对作者态度、倾向、语气的推断，  
针对作者思路的推断

二. 题目特点:

What can be inferred from the passage?

What can be concluded from the passage?

比较:

infer \_\_\_\_\_

conclude \_\_\_\_\_

三. 难点 **difficult points**:

1. 细节推断

- ① 严格按照作者提供的信息进行推论, 不能掺杂自己已知的内容推出未知, 推理的依据应该从 文章中找。
- ② 排除干扰项的影响。所谓干扰项, 就是指选择项中的非正确答案。

2. 主题思想、作者意图的推断

首先确定短文的主题和大意, 然后分析句子与句子之间的逻辑关系及内容, 区分观点和例证 (opinions and facts), 原因和结果(causes and effects), 主观点和次观点。在透彻理解全文的基础上, 根据文章的隐含意义推测作者的意图和写作目的。

3. 作者态度、语气的推断

作者写一篇文章, 经常持有某种态度或倾向, 例如对某个观点或赞同或反对、或犹豫不定、或批评、或客观陈述。文章中作者的观点和态度, 除了直接表达以外, 还常常以**间接方式**表达出来。

有时通过**全文**的叙述, 读者可以从文章中心内容领悟作者的**观点**;

有时可以通过对作者使用的修饰词的分析推断作者的思想倾向和感情, 这类修饰词主要有**形容词**和**副词**。

另外, **感叹词**和一些富有**感情色彩**的动词也能表达作者的思想倾向。

## 课堂真题讲解：

### Passage 1 --- 2017.6 (1) --- 数据分享

46. What do many researchers generally accept?

- A) It is imperative to protect scientists' patents.
- B) Repositories are essential to scientific research.
- C) Open data sharing is most important to medical science.
- D) Open data sharing is conducive to scientific advancement.

47. What is the attitude of most researchers towards making their own data public?

- A) Opposed. B) Ambiguous. C) Liberal. D) Neutral.

48. According to the passage, what might hinder open data sharing?

- A) The fear of massive copying.
- B) The lack of a research culture.
- C) The belief that research data is private intellectual property.
- D) The concern that certain agencies may make a profit out of it.

49. What helps lift some of the barriers to open data sharing?

- A) The ever-growing demand for big data.
- B) The advancement of digital technology.
- C) The changing attitude of journals and funders.
- D) The trend of social and economic development.

50. Dryad serves as an example to show how open data sharing \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is becoming increasingly popular
- B) benefits sharers and users alike
- C) makes researchers successful
- D) saves both money and labor

① Open data sharers are still in the minority in many fields. Although many researchers broadly agree that public access to raw data would accelerate science, most are reluctant to post the results of their own labors online.

② Some communities have agreed to share online—geneticists, for example, post DNA sequences at the GenBank repository(库), and astronomers are accustomed to accessing images of galaxies and stars from, say, the Sloan Digital Sky Survey, a telescope that has observed some 500 million objects---but these remain the exception, not the rule. Historically, scientists have objected to sharing for many reasons: it is a lot of work; until recently, good databases did not exist; grant funders were not pushing for sharing; it has been difficult to agree on standards for formatting data; and there is no agreed way to assign credit for data.

③ But the barriers are disappearing, in part because journals and funding agencies worldwide are encouraging scientists to make their data public. Last year, the Royal Society in London said in its report that scientists need to “shift away from a research culture where data is viewed as a private preserve”. Funding agencies note that data

paid for with public money should be public information, and the scientific community is recognizing that data can now be shared digitally in ways that were not possible before. To match the growing demand, services are springing up to make it easier to publish research products online and enable other researchers to discover and cite them.

④Although calls to share data often concentrate on the moral advantages of sharing, the practice is not purely altruistic(利他的). Researchers who share get plenty of personal benefits, including more connections with colleagues, improved visibility and increased citations. The most successful sharers---those whose data are downloaded and cited the most often---get noticed, and their work gets used. For example, one of the most popular data sets on multidisciplinary repository Dryad is about wood density around the world; it has been downloaded 5,700 times. Co-author Amy Zanne thinks that users probably range from climate-change researchers wanting to estimate how much carbon is stored in biomass, to foresters looking for information on different grades of timber. "I'd much prefer to have my data used by the maximum number of people to ask their own questions," she says. "It's important to allow readers and reviewers to see exactly how you arrive at your results. Publishing data and code allows your science to be reproducible."

⑤Even people whose data are less popular can benefit. By making the effort to organize and label files so others can understand them, scientists become more organized and better disciplined themselves, thus avoiding confusion later on.

课后作业

Passage 2 --- 2017.6 (1) --- 梅西百货的危机

51. What does the author say about the shrinking spending of international tourists in the U.S.?

- A) It is attributable to the rising value of the U.S. dollar.
- B) It is a direct result of the global economic recession.
- C) It reflects a shift of their interest in consumer goods.
- D) It poses a potential threat to the retail business in the U.S.

52. What does Macy's believe about its problems?

- A) They can be solved with better management.
- B) They cannot be attributed to weather only.
- C) They are not as serious in its online stores.
- D) They call for increased investments.

53. In order to cut costs, Macy's decided to \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) cut the salary of senior executives
- B) relocate some of its chain stores
- C) adjust its promotion strategies
- D) reduce the size of its staff

**54. Why does Macy's plan to expand Bluemercury in 2016?**

- A) To experiment on its new business concept.
- B) To focus more on beauty products than clothing.
- C) To promote sales of its products by lowering prices.
- D) To be more competitive in sales of beauty products.

**55. What can we learn about Macy's during the holiday season?**

- A) Sales dropped sharply in its physical stores.
- B) Its retail sales exceeded those of T. J. Maxx.
- C) It helped Bluemercury establish its position worldwide.
- D) It filled its stores with abundant supply of merchandise.

① Macy's reported its sales plunged 5.2% in November and December at stores open more than a year, a disappointing holiday season performance that capped a difficult year for a department store chain facing wide-ranging challenges. Its flagship stores in major U.S. cities depend heavily on international tourist spending, which shrank at many retailers due to a strong dollar. Meanwhile, Macy's has simply struggled to lure consumers who are more interested in spending on travel or dining out than on new clothes or accessories.

② The company blamed much of the poor performance in November and December on unseasonably warm weather. "About 80% of our company's year-over-year declines in comparable sales can be attributed to shortfalls(短缺) in cold-weather goods," said chief executive Teny Lundgren in a press release. This prompted the company to cut its forecasts for the full fourth quarter.

③ However, it's clear that Macy's believes its troubles run deeper than a temporary aberration (偏离) off the thermometer. The retail giant said the poor financial performance this year has pushed it to begin implementing \$400 million in cost-cutting measures. The company pledged to cut 600 back-office positions, though some 150 workers in those roles would be reassigned to other jobs. It also plans to offer "voluntary separation" packages to 165 senior executives. It will slash staffing at its fleet of 770 stores, a move affecting some 3,000 employees.

④ The retailer also announced the locations of 36 stores it will close in early 2016. The company had previously announced the planned closures, but had not said which locations would be affected. None of the chain's stores in the Washington metropolitan area are to be closed.

⑤ Macy's has been moving aggressively to try to remake itself for a new era of shopping. It has plans to open more locations of Macy's Backstage, a newly-developed off-price concept which might help it better compete with ambitious T. J. Maxx. It's also pushing ahead in 2016 with an expansion of Bluemercury, the beauty chain it bought last year. At a time when young beauty shoppers are often turning to Sephora or Ulta instead of department store beauty counters, Macy's hopes Bluemercury will help strengthen its position in the category.

⑥ One relative bright spot for Macy's during the holiday season was the online channel, where it rang up "double-digit" increases in sales and a 25% increase in the number of orders it filled. That relative strength would be consistent with what was seen in the wider retail industry during the early part of the holiday season. While Thanksgiving, Black Friday and Cyber Monday all saw record spending online, in-store sales plunged over the holiday weekend.

**Passage 3 --- 2017.6 (2) --- 垃圾与鸟类迁徙**

**51. What is the impact of rubbish dumps on wildlife?**

- A) They have forced white storks to search for safer winter shelters.
- B) They have seriously polluted the places where birds spend winter.
- C) They have accelerated the reproduction of some harmful insects.
- D) They have changed the previous migration habits of certain birds.

**52. What do we learn about birds following the traditional migration routes?**

- A) They can multiply at an accelerating rate.
- B) They can better pull through the winter.
- C) They help humans kill harmful insects.
- D) They are more likely to be at risk of dying.

**53. What does Andrea Flack say about the birds overwintering on rubbish dumps?**

- A) They may end up staying there permanently.
- B) They may eat something harmful.
- C) They may evolve new feeding habits.
- D) They may have trouble getting adequate food.

**54. What can be inferred about the Spanish birds tagged in the study?**

- A) They gradually lose the habit of migrating in winter.
- B) They prefer rubbish dumps far away to those at home.
- C) They are not attracted to the rubbish dumps on their migration routes.
- D) They join the storks from Germany on rubbish dumps in Morocco.

**55. What is scientists' other concern about white storks feeding on landfills?**

- A) The potential harm to the ecosystem.
- B) The genetic change in the stork species.
- C) The spread of epidemics to their homeland.
- D) The damaging effect on bio-diversity.

① Massive rubbish dumps and sprawling landfills constitute one of the more uncomfortable impacts that humans have on wildlife. They have led some birds to give up on migration. Instead of flying thousands of miles in search of food, they make the waste sites their winter feeding grounds.

② in Germany used miniature GPS tags to track the migrations of 70 white storks (鸛) from different sites across Europe and Asia during the first five months of their lives. While many birds travelled along well-known routes to warmer climates, others stopped short and spent the winter on landfills, feeding on food waste, and the multitudes of insects that thrive on the dumps.

③ In the short-term, the birds seem to benefit from overwintering(过冬) on rubbish dumps. Andrea Flack of the Max Planck Institute found that birds following traditional migration routes were more likely to die than German storks that flew only as far as northern Morocco, and spent the winter there on rubbish dumps. "For the birds it's a very convenient way to get food. There are huge clusters of organic waste they can feed on," said Flack.

The meals are not particularly appetising, or even safe. Much of the waste is discarded rotten meat, mixed in with other human debris such as plastic bags and old toys.

④ “It’s very risky. The birds can easily eat pieces of plastic or rubber bands and they can die,” said Flack. “And we don’t know about the long-term consequences. They might eat something toxic and damage their health. We cannot estimate that yet.”

⑤ The scientists tracked white storks from different colonies in Europe and Africa. The Russian, Greek and Polish storks flew as far as South Africa, while those from Spain, Tunisia and Germany flew only as far as the Sahel.

⑥ Landfill sites on the Iberian peninsula have long attracted local white storks, but all of the Spanish birds tagged in the study flew across the Sahara desert to the western Sahel. Writing in the journal, the scientists describe how the storks from Germany were clearly affected by the presence of waste sites, with four out of six birds that survived for at least five months overwintering on rubbish dumps in northern Morocco, instead of migrating to the Sahel.

⑦ Flack said it was too early to know whether the benefits of plentiful food outweighed the risks of feeding on landfills. But that’s not the only uncertainty. Migrating birds affect ecosystems both at home and at their winter destinations, and disrupting the traditional routes could have unexpected side effects. White storks feed on locusts (蝗虫) and other insects that can become pests if their numbers get out of hand. “They provide a useful service,” said Flack.